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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND'S CHILDREN.

All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Diſpatch.

MR. PINKNEY,

AT a time when the preſs in general, and your paper in particular, teems with abuſe againſt the Scotch, permit an old fellow, who firſt drew breath on the north of the Tweed, to have a few minutes hearing on the other ſide of the queſtion. You muſt know that I came into this country young, and that, from a reſidence in it of upwards of forty years, I had long ago begun to look upon myſelf as a Virginian, when ſome pieces in your late papers made me feel very ſenſibly from what country I ſprung. I have long expected, and earneſtly wiſhed, that ſome of my countrymen, who have greater abilities and more leiſure than myſelf, would take up the quill in defence of their abuſed country; and though I have ſeen ſome few pieces in the prints that were ſufficient to convince any unprejudiced mind of the abſurdity of this abuſe, yet I hope the cauſe will not be wronged by what little I ſhall ſay on the ſubject, and which, I hope, from the impartiality you boaſt of, in the conduct of your paper, you will not refuſe to inſert.

In vulgar and uncultivated minds nothing is more prevalent than national prejudice; they imbibe it, as it were, with their mother's milk, and it generally ſticks by them to the end of their lives. There are few, Mr. Printer, very few, who can truly ſay, *I am a citizen of the world.* I judge a man's principles from his conduct, not from the ſpot on which he firſt drew breath; and I equally eſteem the honeſt man, of every country, and of every profeſſion. It is a general obſervation, that of all nations under the ſun the Engliſh, amongſt the lower ranks, are moſt commonly addicted to this low, illiberal manner of thinking. Aſk them their ſentiments of the French: They are a race of faithleſs coxcombs. Of the Spaniards: They are a ſet of ſtiff, formal fools. Of the Dutch: They are a dull, plodding nation, whoſe only purſuit is gain. Of the Scotch: They are a ſelfiſh, beggarly people. And of the Americans, or rather the Boſtonians: They will tell you that they are a ſet of enthuſiaſtic, unprincipled knaves. I have inſtanced the Engliſh, in ſupport of my poſition, becauſe they are the nation from which moſt of the Virginians boaſt their deſcent, and a nation which, take it all in all, is, I believe, inferior, in few reſpects, to any which the ſun viſits. From this we ought to learn to be cautious how we form general characters of any nation, or ſet of men, from vulgar prejudices; and, from the opinion of moſt among the Engliſh of the Boſtonians, we ought to obſerve how a people, ſtruggling in the nobleſt cauſe, may be abuſed, and how their actions may be miſrepreſented and miſinterpreted.

Having ſaid ſo much of prejudice in general, I come now to conſider the charges exhibited againſt the Scotch, which may be reduced to theſe two, of their being unfair traders, and of their being enemies to American freedom: I ſhall conſider both.

That the Scotch are poſſeſſed of moſt, or at leaſt of a great ſhare, of the tobacco trade, is univerſally known, and that not more than fifty years ago they were entirely without trade or poſſeſſions in Virginia, is, or ought to be, as univerſally acknowledged. When they firſt croſſed the Atlantic the Engliſh were in the entire poſſeſſion of the commerce of this colony, who furniſhed the inhabitants with the neceſſaries of life, in exchange for their commodities, which conſiſted moſtly of peltry. Their profits were exorbitant; and, if you chuſe to go ſo far back, you will find that many of the moſt conſiderable eſtates now in the colony were acquired by their traders, who, after they had made fortunes, bought lands, and ſettled in the country. The Scotch ſoon introduced themſelves by furniſhing the neceſſaries of life on more reaſonable terms, and by an univerſal urbanity; and notwithſtanding the rivalſhip of the Engliſh, their neighbours, they have continued to eſtabliſh themſelves more and more, and to encreaſe the trade, and conſequently the opulence, of the colony. That they have gained immenſely by this trade is not to be denied; but neither ſhould we forget, that could the Engliſh underſell them, it is impoſſible they could preſerve it. To which of the great eſtates in the colony have not the Scotch advanced ſums of money? That they did it with a proſpect of gain is undoubted, but they went beyond their depth; and to this, and to the extenſive credit they have accuſtomed themſelves to give, I in a great meaſure aſcribe the popular odium which at preſent runs ſo high againſt them. Impelled by neceſſity, they were obliged to call in their property, and eſtates have been ſold by them in divers places.

Enquire into the circumſtances of theſe men who are moſt violent in invectives againſt the Scotch, and you will find that many of them have got more indebt to them than they know how to pay, and that, blinded by the moſt ſelfiſh motives, they abuſe their benefactors; you will find ſome who do it through private pique againſt individuals of that nation, and many of the lower rank, who abuſe them becauſe it is faſhionable, and becauſe they are proud to follow the example of their ſuperiors. Having accounted in ſome meaſure for the odium which prevails againſt them, and conſidered their conduct as traders, we will now take a view of their behaviour reſpecting the aſſociation, on which the ſecond point of the accuſation is grounded.

Let us remember that moſt of the Scotch merchants reſident here are agents for merchants in Britain, and that ſhould the preſent unhappy diſputes continue any length of time, the conſequences of the aſſociation to theſe ill-fated men, who have immenſe property in the country, muſt be inevitable ruin; and we will readily account for any little backwardneſs they might ſhew in ſigning it. But when we conſider, that, diſregarding all ſelfiſh motives, they have, to a man, generouſly concurred with the friends of liberty and their country, in ſigning the aſſociation, we will eſteem them as our friends, and as friends to the natural rights of the human race.

It muſt be with indignation that a man who is poſſeſſed of the ſmalleſt ſpark of generoſity can read a piece in one of your late papers, which Mr. Charles M'Carty, in your laſt, has owned himſelf to be the author of; a piece which proves him to be dead to every noble, every generous ſentiment, which proves his ſoul to be callous to all ſenſe of ſhame, and inſenſible to every feeling which exalts humanity. In this piece he has accuſed the Scotch of hypocriſy in ſigning the aſſociation: What, in the name of God, would he have ſaid had they not ſigned it? Recollect my former obſervation, how may the actions of a people, ſtruggling in the moſt noble cauſe, be miſrepreſented and miſinterpreted? But know, M'Carty, know, vain, preſuming man, that it is God alone who is the ſearcher of hearts, and that, as he alone ſees our thoughts, he ought to be the ſole judge of the motives of our actions; and let it be a conſolation to any of my countrymen, who may be harraſſed by ſuch reptiles as M'Carty, and his gang, that on that day when the thoughts of us all ſhall be laid open, when the real patriot ſhall be diſtinguiſhed from the pretended, the man of worth from the hypocrite, and the man whoſe thoughts are pure and unſpotted, and who acts accordingly to reaſon, from him whoſe ſoul is bedimmed with the filth of prejudice, that on that day it will not be enquired on what ſpot of earth we firſt drew breath, but what principles have been the rule of our conduct, and guide of our actions. With regard to M'Carty's obſervation, that the whole race of Caledonia would not make a breakfaſting for him and his friends, it is ſo ridiculous that it deſerves not attention, and were it not for the improper uſe of the word *friend*, I ſhould overlook it; but here chriſtian charity obliges me to ſet him right. That ſuch a ſycophant ſhould have friends is hardly poſſible; there may be ſome attached to him through motives of intereſt, and a few, perhaps, through likeneſs of character (God forbid there ſhould be many) but it is for the man alone, who is poſſeſſed of a generous, an enlarged ſoul, to claim a real friend.

Forgive me, Mr. Pinkney, if I have tranſgreſſed upon the bounds of your paper. The public, I hope, will forgive an old grey-headed fellow, who has not troubled them before theſe twenty odd years; and if I have been a little too warm, every Virginian, who knows what it is to poſſeſs the love of his country, will, I am ſure, forgive me. I am, Mr. Printer, as I formerly told you,

A SCOTCHMAN.

MR. PINKNEY,

THE manufacturers of the thing ſigned Joſeph Kidd aſk if I did not *ſuppreſs* the moſt material part of his recantation: I anſwer no. He knows that I did *not*. The original, in his own writing, was delivered to Mr. Purdie, and may, I believe, be ſeen on the file in the office. This queſtion could only have been aſked by perſons who knew themſelves capable of ſuch a contrivance. Had I done it, it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that the matter ſhould have been concealed for almoſt two years, eſpecially when a diſcovery of it would have redounded ſo much to the advantage of Mr. Kidd, and the cauſe in which he was engaged. But perhaps the detection was withheld by Mr. Kidd, and his colleague, the *treaſurer* (with whom he is ſo *intimately* yoked) out of *tenderneſs* to me.

The Real Aſſociator ſpoke of the recantation as of *my own indicting*, and boaſts of being able to prove, by an original letter of Mr. Kidd's, written about the time, that it was *dictated* by *me*; the *company*, under the oſtenſible ſignature of Joſeph Kidd, ſay that it was neither *dictated* nor *manifeſted* by *me*: Now ought not ſuch contradictions to be reconciled? Or ſhould we not be told which we are to believe? I would recommend it to theſe manufacturers, in their future fabrications, to take care that their warp and their woof be made of better aſſorted materials, if they would with to render them marketable.

S. H.

MR. PINKNEY,

INSERT the following, and you will oblige

A CORRESPONDENT.

ADVICE TO POETS GUILTY OF PLAGIARISM.

If you wou'd aſpire
At poetic fire,
Shun VIDA'S *and* ROSCOMMON'S *rules:*
That one writ with ſpirit,
And t'other had merit,
Is nought but the cant of the ſchools.

By MOROCCO'S *dread* KING,
Inſpir'd, you muſt ſing,
And not as the poets of yore:
Then down the whole nine,
Take pattern by LYNE,
Who ſings as ne'er man ſung before.

MR. PINKNEY,

AFTER writing the incloſed letter, I communicated the contents to a friend, who, finding, told me I need not expect you would give it a place in your paper; for, to his knowledge, your conduct, with regard to your profits, is diametrically oppoſite to what your motto promiſes. I was unwilling, ſir, to believe this of you; but it was at laſt reſolved between us that I ſhould keep copies of both letters, that, if the other does not appear in your next, I may ſend both this and that to ſome more impartial printer, for publication, the following week.

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

SIR,

HOW contemptable is that man, who, inſtead of rendering his country an eſſential ſervice, employs his time in lampooning the writers in a newſpaper. The piece in your laſt gazette ſigned RIGDUMFUNNIDOS is perfectly characteriſtic of the life and writings of its ſuppoſed author: Nothing manly or uſeful has been found in the one, nothing ſerious or inſtructive in the other. One performance of his, indeed, was written with the *avowed* deſign of aſſiſting, with ſalutary counſels, his diſtreſſed country, whether generally imputed to that motive let the execrations of Virginia, and of all America, ſo plentifully ſhowered down upon him, determine.

I doubt not, Mr. Printer, but your correſpondent applauds himſelf on his ingenious method of, at once, diſcovering ſuch a fund of wit and humour, and giving vent to that malice and ill will he has long had for a worthy gentleman, whoſe conduct he dare not publicly arraign; but I confeſs I was ſurprized at his *conſummate* aſſurance when he accuſes that gentleman of vanity, on account of a narrative he is ſtrongly ſuſpected of, compelling him to give the public, in order to clear himſelf of ſeveral baſe accuſations publiſhed againſt him by a deſpicable tool of his. I imagine RIGDUMFUNNIDOS expected to raiſe a bluſh on the cheek of my friend, when he ſees the aſſociates he has given him in your paper; but pray inform him, that it might have been better effected if he had added, in the liſt, his own real name (next to that of his fellow-labourer, *Amadis de Gaul*) where you, Mr. Printer, know it might very properly have had a place.

DETECTOR.

NORTHAMPTON, March 7, 1775.

THIS *day doctor* WILLIAM FOUSHEE, *of Norfolk, was married to Miſs* ISABELLA HARMANSON, *of this county. A perſon who has been long acquainted with this amiable young lady, who has always borne the greateſt eſteem, and is thoroughly acquainted with her merit, offers the following lines as a mark of his regard, and by way of congratulation. If they have any merit, it is, perhaps, that they are the ſpontaneous effuſion of diſintereſted friendſhip, uninfluenced and unbiaſſed by any other motive, or conſideration. If they fall ſhort of Miſs* HARMANSON'S *merit, it is becauſe I choſe to avoid, what I diſdain to be ſuſpected of, the imputation of flattery. Superior worth, in male, or female, ought to be held up to public view, if it were only to ſtimulate others to an imitation. This being my opinion, I ſhall make no further apology, but ſubmit the following lines, and doubt not of their being favourably received.*

Felius ter et amplius,
Quos irrupta tenet copula; nec malis
Divulſus querimoniis,
Supremâ citius ſolvet amor die.

HORACE.

Thrice happy they, in pure delights,
Whom love with mutual bonds unites;
Unbroken by complaints, or ſtrife,
And binding each to each for life.

FRANCIS.

ONCE more the muſe the lay connubial ſings,
Accept, bleſt pair, the tribute that ſhe brings;
The fragrant flow'rs for you their odours pour,
In gay profuſion, round the nuptial bow'r;
Glad ſcenes enamel ev'ry verdant green,
Exulting joy in ev'ry face is ſeen.
Your bard, bleſt man! now feels extatic fire,
For Phœbus bids him ſtrike his vocal lyre;
Bids him to *merit* pæan, anthems raiſe,
And wide diffuſe fair ISABELLA'S praiſe.
Why not then celebrate this feſtal day
In all the majeſty of rural lay?
Bleſs'd day! which to your fondeſt arms has giv'n,
My friend, the greateſt, trueſt bliſs of Heav'n;
For ſure no greater bounteous Heav'n can give
Than with the faireſt ISABEL to live.
For O! 'tis her's each tender ſtring to move,
Her's to excite the tender ſigh of love;
Her's to communicate to all around
Moſt chearful eaſe, with ſatisfaction crown'd.
How bleſt the man to whom ſhe yields her charms!
And doubly bleſt, *you* claſp her in your arms!
In various lights my fancy views this fair,
In each ſhe pleaſes and attracts my care;
But chief when BELL led down the ſprightly ball,
She kill'd not me alone, but conquer'd all;
A thouſand graces on each movement hung,
A thouſand throbs each anxious boſom rung;
But wedded *now*, ſhe charms our eyes no more,
And *friendſhip* is what paſſion was before.
O you! whom genius, and true worth adorn,
Whoſe manly mien beſpeaks ſome vernal morn;
Who know with dignity, and chearful eaſe,
The various arts and methods how to pleaſe;
Excuſe the bard, if, in his friendly glow,
He has forgot due complaiſance to ſhow;
His next attention to your *ſenſe* is due,
Excuſe a draught an artleſs pencil drew.
At friendſhip's call, who could ſuppreſs the lay?
Apollo's mandate who could diſobey?
Virtues like BELL'S by Heav'n were firſt deſign'd
To bleſs, reform, and humanize mankind.
While ruder paſſions agitate our ſex,
Few tempeſts e'er the female mind perplex.
Females like BELL one gentle gale conveys,
Thro' life's calm period to a length of days.
Admir'd, admiring, in each other bleſt,
O! may you taſte the pureſt, ſweeteſt reſt!
And tho' the pleaſures of your youth be o'er,
Still taſte the ſweets of *twenty* at *fourſcore*.
Thus time an ample recompence may make,
And add to *friendſhip* what from *ſenſe* muſt take.
Thus may you live, and living thus improve
In all the joys of ſweet, connubial love!

CHARLES CITY, *March* 9, 1775.

THIS day were married Mr. DAVID COUPLAND and Miſs NANCY HARRISON, at Berkly

LONG Damon view'd her with affection's eye,
Whilſt reſtleſs doubts compell'd the heart ſelf ſigh,
Till Celia (tender bearted maid) beheld
The ſecret throbs that in his boſom dwell'd;
Soon then the generous flame by her was caught,
And ſoon love's tender mandates ſhe was taught.
Now each the fond endearments does impart,
And Hymen rivets the joy feeling heart.
Exult, bleſt pair! ſince every fear has fled
Of never meeting in the nuptial bed;
Since love, uninfluenc'd, but by virtue's charms,
Has join'd thee claſping in each other's arms.
May no ſad care diſturb each faithful breaſt,
Nor painful ſickneſs ſtop one moment's reſt;
May plenty crown thy hoſpitable board,
And for each bounty bleſs thy mighty Lord;
May joy and peace diffuſe their gladneſs round,
And ſmile, luxuriant, whilſt with praiſes crown'd;
May Celia, too, a happy offspring bear,
And both be partners in parental care;
May all theſe bleſſings on thy nuptials wait,
Till Heaven ſhall call thee by the hand of fate.

A FRIEND.

PLAN *of an* AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

WE the ſubſcribers, being deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of our preſent difficulties, and earneſtly ſolicitous, as far as in our power, to ſupport the freedom, and promote the welfare, of our country, on peaceable and conſtitutional principles; and well knowing how much the eſtabliſhing manufactories amongſt ourſelves would contribute thereunto, beſides exciting a general and laudable ſpirit of induſtry among the poor, and putting the means of ſupporting themſelves into the hands of many, who at preſent are a public expence, and alſo to convince the public that our country is not unfavourable to the eſtabliſhing manufactures, DO AGREE to form ourſelves into a company for the promoting of an *American* manufactory on the following principles, ſubject to ſuch rules and regulations as ſhall be hereafter agreed on.

I. That the company be called THE UNITED COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR PROMOTING AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

II. That the company ſhall continue for three whole years, commencing on the day of the firſt general meeting of the ſubſcribers.

III. That a ſhare in the company be fixed at TEN POUNDS, after payment whereof, every ſubſcriber ſhall be entitled to a vote in common on all occaſions, and alſo to be elected to any office belonging to the company, and no perſon ſhall be entruſted with any office but a member thereof.

IV. That we will begin with the manufacturing of woollens, cottons, and linens, and carry on the ſame to the greateſt extent and advantage our ſtock will admit of during the three years aforeſaid, for which purpoſe we do agree to pay into the hands of the treaſurer, who ſhall be hereafter choſen, one moiety or full half of each of our ſubſcription, within one week after the firſt general meeting of the

subscribers, and the other moiety within two months after the aforesaid general meeting; all which monies, paid as aforesaid, together with all the profits arising from the manufactory, shall be continued as company stock for the space, and to the full end, of three whole years, commencing on the day of the first general meeting of the subscribers aforesaid.

V. That a general meeting of the subscribers shall be called by written tickets within one week after two hundred subscriptions are obtained, in order to chuse by ballot, for the first year, twelve managers, a secretary, and treasurer, to fix the time of the annual meeting for our future elections, and to do all other matters and things as may then be deemed necessary for the better regulating the affairs of the company.

VI. That one third of the managers, and no more, be changed annually, on the day of election, by their drawing lots for their going out, and on the death, or departure out of the city and its districts, of any manager for the space of three calendar months, the other managers may chuse another in his stead, who shall be considered as acting in the room of the deceased or departed manager.

VII. That the managers carry on the manufactory agreeable to the rules of the company, and shall have the whole direction thereof, and shall attend two by two in turn every day at the manufactory store, at such hours as they shall agree upon, to oversee the business, draw orders on the treasurer, and give the necessary directions.

VIII. That the treasurer shall give security for the faithful discharge of his trust, and for accounting for, and delivering up, to his successor in said office, all such monies, books, writings, and effects, as shall then be in his hands belonging to the company, at such times as the managers, or a majority of them, shall direct and require; which security the managers are hereby required to see duly given, executed, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds for the county of *Philadelphia*, before any such treasurer, so elected, shall enter upon his said office. And the treasurer is hereby enjoined to answer no order but such as shall be signed by the two attending managers for the day, as aforesaid, which said orders shall be good vouchers to indemnify him.

IX. That a state of the manufactory and of the the company's accounts shall be fairly made out at the end of every six months, and kept in the manufactory store for the inspection of the members.

X. That the managers shall have power to call a general meeting as often as they shall find it necessary, to take the advice of the company in any affair, or to lay any proposal or matter of importance before them.

XI. That after the first general meeting of the subscribers, three weeks notice of the time and place of meeting, in one of the newspapers, shall be sufficient to call a general meeting of the company; and no rule nor regulation shall be binding on the company but such as shall have received the approbation of a majority of the members present at a general meeting.

A genuine ANECDOTE *of* HENRY VIII.

AS he was hunting in Windsor forest one day, he lost himself, probably on purpose; upon which he struk down, about dinner, to Reading, where he disguised himself in the habit of a yeoman of the king's guard, for one of whom, by his stature and figure, he might well pass. He went to the abbey, and was invited to dine at the abbot's table. A sirloin of beef was set before him, so knighted saith tradition, by this king Henry; on which his majesty laid on lustily, not disgracing the coat of a king's beef eater, for whom he was taken. "Well fare thy heart (quoth the abbot) and here, in a cup of sack, I remember the health of his grace your master. I would give an hundred pounds, upon the condition that I could feed so heartily on beef as you do. Alas! my weak and squeamish stomach will hardly digest the wing of a small rabit or chicken." The king merrily pledged him, and heartily thanking him for his good cheer, after dinner, departed undiscovered.

Some weeks after the abbot was sent for by a king's messenger, brought up to London, clapped into the tower, kept close prisoner, and fed for several days with bread and water only.

The abbot's mind was solely disquieted with thoughts and suspicions how he might have incurred the king's displeasure. At last the day came, when a sirloin of beef was set before him; on which the abbot fed like the farmer of his grange, and verified the proverb, that "two hungry meals make the third a glutton." In bolts king Henry, out of a private lobby, where he had placed himself, the invisible spectator of the abbot's behaviour. "My lord (quoth the king) lay down immediately your hundred pounds in gold, or else there shall be no going hence for you all the days of your life. I have been your physician. I have cured you of your squeamish stomach, and here, as I deserve, I demand my reward for the same."

The abbot, glad to escape so, deposited the cash, and returned to Reading, murmuring at the severity of the doctor's regimen, and the exorbitance of his fees.

NORFOLK, March 9, 1775.

MR. PINKNEY,

PLEASE to insert the enclosed; and, as an article of news, you may add, that the brig Fanny, lately arrived from Jamaica with slaves, is to return immediately, without taking in any cargo; and that captain Sampson, lately allowed to share his salt till he should refit, is now taking it on board again to carry back.

I am your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM DAVIES.

TO THE FREEMEN OF VIRGINIA.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, March 6, 1775.

TRUSTING to your sure resentment against the enemies of your country, we the committee, elected by ballot for the borough of Norfolk, hold up for your just indignation Mr. JOHN BROWN, merchant of this place. We are fully sensible of the great caution with which public censure should be inflicted, and at all times are heartily disposed to accomplish the great design of the association by the gentle methods of reason and persuasion; but an unhappy proneness to unmanly equivocation, which has so much distinguished Mr. *Brown*, and for which he has in more than one instance been censured by the voice of the people, added to the present manifest discovery of his secret and most direct attempts to defeat the measures of the congress in the case now before us, and of some very unjustifiable steps taken to conceal his disingenious conduct, hath precluded us from the milder methods we would wish to adopt, and compelled us to give the public the following narration: On Thursday the 2d of March this committee were informed of the arrival of the brig *Fanny*, captain *Watson*, with a number of SLAVES for Mr. *Brown*, and, upon enquiry, it appeared that they were shipped from Jamaica as his property, and on his account; that he had taken great pains to *conceal* their arrival from the knowledge of this committee, and that the shipper of the *slaves*, Mr. *Brown's* correspondents, and the captain of the vessel, were all fully apprized of the continental prohibition against that article. These circumstances induced a suspicion that Mr. *Brown* had given orders for the *slaves* himself, which he positively *denied*, asserting that he had expressly *forbidden* his correspondents to send any, as being contrary to the association; for the truth of which he appealed to his own letter book. The secretary being desired, at the request of Mr. *Brown*, to attend him to inspect the orders said to have been given, reported, that he had had some slight and hasty glances at letters written between the middle of December and beginning of January, and was sorry to say he had seen one directed to Mr. Henderson, another to Mr. Livingston, both of the date of December, and a third to Messieurs Campbells, of the first of January, *all containing positive and particular orders for remittances to be made him in slaves*, at the same time hinting the necessity of *secrecy*, as it is an article, he writes, he could not *avowedly* deal in. The secretary also reported, that he had seen a postscript, written a few days after the determination of this committee, directing the return of a *slave* imported from Antigua, in which postscript Mr. *Brown* writes his correspondent to send him in *no more* than *two negro lads*, as it would be *dangerous* to sell them here; but his orders to his other correspondents appear to have been so positive that they were complied with, notwithstanding his friend writes him that good SLAVES, would sell to more advantage in Jamaica than in Virginia.

From the whole of this transaction, therefore, we the *committee* for *Norfolk Borough* do give it as our *unanimous* opinion that the said *John Brown* has *wilfully* and *perversely violated the continental association*, to which he had with his own hand subscribed obedience, and that, agreeable to the eleventh article, we are bound "forthwith to publish the truth of the case, to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known, and universally contemned, as the enemies of American liberty; and that every person may hereafter break off all dealings with him."

MATTHEW PHRIPP, chairman, JAMES TAYLOR, JOHN HUTCHINGS, JOHN LAWRENCE, JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, THOMAS NEWTON, junior, THOMAS RITSON, JOHN BOUSH, JAMES HOLT, NEIL JAMIESON, ROBERT TAYLOR, THOMAS CLAIBORNE, SAMUEL INGLIS.

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM DAVIES, secretary.

PRINCESS ANNE county, March 9, 1775.

MR. PINKNEY,

BE *pleased to insert the following in your next gazette, and you will greatly oblige the committee of this county, for whom I am, sir, your most humble servant,* THOMAS ABBOTT, clerk.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, KEMPE'S LANDING, March 7, 1775.

THE conduct of Mr. John Saunders being taken into consideration, relative to the provincial and continental associations, at this important crisis, when the liberties of America are in danger of being subverted, it was thought expedient that he be held up to public censure, and the rather because he hath had the advantage of a liberal education, and for some time past hath studied the law.

The facts upon which our censure is grounded are as follow: The said John Saunders was present at the meeting of a respectable body of freeholders of the county, at the courthouse, in July, 1774, for the purpose of chusing deputies to attend the convention in Williamsburg the 1st day of August last, and of entering into resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the county, in support of their just rights and privileges; which not one refused signing but said Saunders, who obstinately refused, though particularly solicited by some of the principal gentlemen then present.

When the provincial association, entered into in August, 1774, was read and offered to the people, that they might express their approbation by signing it, at a meeting of the freeholders on Tuesday the 16th day of the said month, and afterwards at almost every public meeting, within this county, at many of which the said Saunders appeared, yet he constantly persisted in his refusal to accede thereto.

When the continental association was also offered him to sign, he likewise refused, alledging that the way of proceeding was illegal; of which the committee for the county being informed, they at a meeting, held the 5th day of January, 1775, considering that the said Saunders was a young man, and might be better advised, appointed a sub-committee to wait on the said Saunders, who, agreeable thereto, waited on him at his own house, expostulated with him on his conduct, and desired him to retract these words, viz. "that the way of proceeding was illegal," which he spoke to Mr. Lemuel Thorowgood, who was appointed by the committee to offer the said association; upon which he replied, "that he did not intend such a return should have been made by Mr. Thorowgood," and being asked whether these words were inadvertently uttered, he answered, "they were not." Mr. Saunders likewise acquainted them that he told Mr. Thorowgood "it was his opinion that he had no right to call upon him." They then desired him to give his reasons for not signing the association: To which he answered, "if they had come as private gentlemen, he would have given them his reasons, but as they came in the capacity they did, he chose not to do so." A few days after, being greatly pressed by Mr. Hunter, one of his most intimate acquaintance, he signed it: But, behold! at the end of his name he added the negative *no* with a capital N! The committee being informed of this additional mark of contempt, they then appointed a sub-committee to summon the said Saunders to appear this day before them, who failed so to do.

On the same day, the committee having maturely deliberated on the behaviour of one Benjamin Dingly Gray, concluded that his conduct ought to be inserted in the gazette, and exposed to public animadversion; of which the following is an exact detail.

On the 5th day of January last, in committee, it was resolved, that a list of the non-associators in this county, of whom the said Benjamin Dingly Gray was one, be entered in the minute book, and a true copy thereof delivered to each merchant residing in this county, and other copies fixed up at several public places, and likewise in Norfolk county and borough; and further, it was recommended to all persons not to have any dealings, or commercial intercourse, with the said non-associators. The said Gray being apprized of this, and hearing that a list of the non-associators in this county was fixed up at the markethouse in Norfolk borough, and that he was included in the said list, uttered the following disrespectful, scurrilous, and abusive words, to wit. "*that he looked upon this committee as a pack of damn'd rascals for advertising him in the manner they had done, and that they ought to have advertised him in the public papers, alledging in that case he would have had an opportunity of vindicating himself.*" The committee being informed of the invectives thrown out, did, on Thursday the 2d day of March, appoint three of their body to summon him to appear before them this day, who, when summoned, declared it was uncertain whether he could attend or not, being at that time indisposed, but added that his sentiments were still the same with regard to this committee.

Also, on the same day, the committee being acquainted that captain Mitchell Phillips had refused to appear before them, agreeable to an order made last meeting, that he might give his reasons for his late very extraordinary behaviour touching the association, it was thought proper that such his behaviour should be made public. The said Mitchell Phillips being always averse to the measures adopted by the Americans to preserve their just rights and privileges inviolate, and being captain of a company of militia, over whom he has great influence, has exerted every effort to deter the men under his command from acceding to the association, and represented all the American proceedings in the light of absolute rebellion, which, it is feared, may have a bad tendency.

And thereupon the committee came to the following resolve, to wit. That the aforesaid John Saunders, Benjamin Dingly Gray, and Mitchell Phillips, be looked upon as inimical to the liberties of this country, and the means entered into by the American continental congress for the restoration of them, and that no person ought to have any commercial intercourse or dealing with them.

By order of the committee,

THOMAS ABBOTT, clerk.

PRINCESS ANNE county, March 4, 1775.

MR. PINKNEY,

YOU are also requested to insert the following. I am, sir, your very humble servant, THOMAS ABBOTT, *clerk of the committee.*

AT *a committee held at the house of Mr. Loughlin M'Cabe, on Thursday the 2d day of March*, 1775, *capt. James Kempe, capt. William Hancock, and Mr. William Robinson, made their return of the sale of the goods lately imported by Anthony Walke, of this county, esquire, and by a former committee directed to be sold at public auction, on Saturday the 18th ult. under their direction.*

PRINCESS ANNE, *to wit.*

Agreeable to a resolve of the committe for the said county, for us the subscribers to sell and dispose of sundry European goods, imported by Anthony Walke, esquire, from Great Britain, since the first day of December, and before the first day of February, we have sold and disposed of the said goods, which were purchased by Mr. Walke for eighty seven pounds twelve shillings and one halfpenny, being the amount of the prime costs and charges. Given under our hands, this 18th day of February, 1775,

JAMES KEMPE,
WILLIAM HANCOCK,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Resolved, that a copy thereof be transmitted by the clerk to Mr. John Pinkney, printer in Williamsburg, to be inserted in his gazette, for public inspection.

By order of the committee,

THOMAS ABBOTT, clerk.

MR. PINKNEY,

IS it not astonishing that the public should be so long harrassed with a quarrel between Mr. Henley and the treasurer, a dispute in which they have not the least concern, and with which they have long since been tired out? For my part, should the printer of any gazette, to which I am a subscriber, teaze the public with another *aenian* controversy, fraught with rancour and abuse, I will immediately withdraw my subscription. Indeed, I had determined never to read a piece with either of those gentlemen's signature, nor any other relative to their contest; but on seeing a long performance of, as I supposed, Mr. Kidd's, in your last week's paper, my curiosity being greatly excited, I was induced to give it a perusal, and from an acquaintance with that gentleman's *great* abilities, I expected most delectable entertainment.

I cannot, Mr. Pinkney, help congratulating those reverend gentlemen who, by their integrity and uprightness of conduct, have had *the good luck* to gain the esteem of the *pious* and *learned*, the *virtuous* and *good*, Mr. Kidd, whose *profound erudition* would have been buried in oblivion, had it not been for a little note on a certain recantation in your paper the week before last. O glorious week! ever to be remembered by the whole literati of Williamsburg, as the happy æra in which learning shone forth, even in a Kidd!

"Who, with less reading than makes felons 'scape,
"Less human genius than God gives an ape,"

has convinced his *dear* "fellow parishioners," *visum tenuatis amici*, what eloquence he is master of. Who could stop the emotion of their risible muscles on seeing his name tacked to a piece in the public paper? Tell it not in York, publish it not in Stratton Major; their *mighty writs*, *monstrum horrendum*, are far out done; Joseph Kidd has commenced author! What *flowers of rhetoric*, what *eloquence and reasoning*, what *wit and humour*, ye inhabitants of Bruton! may ye not expect from so expanded a genious? But take heed that ye be not deceived; this said Joseph Kidd is, I fear, an impostor; he cannot be the author of that performance which has his name to it; he is unable to read it properly, even in the absence of an Hamlet's ghost. O ye Gods! could ever mortal think vanity itself would carry him such lengths? An author, too, by Jove! by chance!

"Never was dashed out, at one lucky hit,
"A fool, to just a copy of a wit;
"So like" that criticks said "what courtiers" did,
"A wit it was, and call'd the phantom" Kidd.

But, "fellow parishioners," it may be Mr. Kidd is of the same opinion with old Erasmus, that *unice ist differre in loco*; it may be so, I say; yet it requires a great deal of art to play the fool well. Brutus could act his part admirably, and at last astonished all mankind. Kidd it has been my misfortune always to have seen in a silly mood, though Proteus like, for ought I know, he may at will become "a puppy or an ape."

O *Rigdum! Rigdum!* why didst thou not suppress thy laughter until this funny week? Thy entertainment would have been exquisite indeed. Ha! ha! ha! The contagious *cacoethes scribendi* has at last infected poor Kidd; he writes, he scribbles; it is nonsense all; he writes and scribbles again, and again; it will not do; he beats his pate, a trope to find; no trope is found there.

A friend he gets, his cause to plead,
For Kidd himself can scarcely read.

And though neither *dictator nor indicter*, he tacks his name to a *famous* composition, in Pinkney's paper, and *sends* intire the world as his own.------Arrant plagiarism.

The piece, Mr. Pinkney, I have been alluding to, is so prolix that I have not time to animadvert on the whole of it; I shall therefore take notice only of the best part of it, which, I suppose, is much about the middle; though I assure you I dread the lash of so *able* an antagonist, especially when I have two heads, which, you know, provided they are not both *blockheads*, are better than one. But Mr. Kidd's *great humanity* and *goodness* of heart, which overflows with the "milk of human kindness," will induce him, I hope, to be a little more lenient to me than he has been to the *persecuted* Henley. But should you, Mr. Kidd, intend to give me a drubbing, be not too long about it, lest

- - - - - - - "Thy brethren, with amaze,
"Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze."

"At first, he says," (meaning Mr. Henley) "I appeared in confusion, and denied the fact. Impossible! it cannot be that I denied the *fact*, when it never existed." How this is to be done, Mr. Kidd's friend best knows. But, sir, what was the *fact* Mr. Henley accused him of? Why, that he had reported in Williamsburg that Mr. Henley was a deist; this is a *fact*, says Kidd, or at least this author for him; I never could be the author of it, because it never had existence, that is, Mr. Henley never was a deist, and I cannot be the author of a non-enity; *ergo*, as the report was false, Mr. Kidd must be the author of a lie; this must be the meaning of his words, if they are his.

A little lower than the middle, this author says, "sir, had I been guilty of the charge, and without vouchers, I could not be more submissive. Can it appear probable then that I was so very grateful, when backed by the common report of this town? No." Now what is it that Mr. Kidd meant was backed by the common report of this town? Why the *fact* which he says he could not be the author of, because it never existed. Therefore, understand him in what sense you please, in my opinion, his own friend has convicted him of a falsity. But Mr. Kidd may say, if I understand any thing of causes and effects, which, by the bye, I know he does not, your logic is false, and you have great presumption to deny my *ipse dixit*, even though I should tell you that two and two were not four; it may be so; enjoy your opinion; fools are the most obstinate of the human species. I know of but one subterfuge that can be of advantage to him; I have heard lies divided into two classes, the one nominated a black, the other a white lie, the one malicious, the other jocose; and who knows, Mr. Pinkney, that Kidd was not in jest when he accused Mr. Henley of deism? He certainly must be, when he assigned the reason why he thought Mr. Henley a deist, *that he did not believe the thirty nine articles.*

How unfortunately, in another place, has this author made poor Kidd turn king's evidence against his best friend, who had accused Mr. Henley of being the dictator or endicter of the recantation made by Mr. Kidd! Says this wonderful wit, "he (that is Henley) likewise says the recantation was neither dictated nor endicted by him." *True, it was not.* Says the Real Associator it was dictated or endicted by him. *Prot dolor cujus hominum fidem!* Kidd has betrayed his friend! how foundly wilt thou be beaten on his return to thy city? How amazed must he be to find thee bearing testimony against him in a cause he has toiled and laboured so strenuously to defend? Pity thou hadst not died at the sight of Henley's "pale and wan spectre." But thou art pardonable; it is owing to thy ignorance, that kind of ignorance, which, by Puffendorf, is called efficacious, it being the "want of such knowledge as, had it not been wanting, would have hindered the action." Take, therefore, my advice, plead *non compos*, and thou shalt be beaten with but few stripes; and be assured, O Joe Kidd! opprobrious Joe Kidd! no good *can* come out of Joe Kidd! who,

Ten English lines, unable to endict,
And five whole words is puzzeled to spell right.

I am, Mr. Pinkney, your well wisher, and humble servant,

LECTUM IRI, VEL LEGENDUM ESSE.

From the MOON, ten o'clock,
Sunday night.

LONDON, *January* 10.

IT is said that a plan is now agitating in the cabinet to conciliate matters between the mother country and America, by repealing the disagreeable acts, and admitting them to be represented by eighty members in the house of commons.

On Thursday last a copy of the petition from the American congress to the king, was delivered to lord Dartmouth, for the purpose of shewing it to the king, before it is presented to him by the agents. It contains a state of grievances, a solicitation for the removal of evil counsellors, and a claim that the colonies are exempt from taxation by the British parliament.

Besides the petition to the king from the American congress it is said there is one from the same body to the house of commons.

the greateſt ſecrecy and ſilence is ordered to be kept on the affairs of America; and it is reported that ſome very diſagreeable advices have within theſe few days been received from Boſton, which have been managed with ſo much privacy that few or none of the contents have tranſpired to the people in office.

It was yeſterday reported on the Exchange that ſome arms, ammunition, and field pieces, have lately been landed in North America, by a French ſhip.

We hear that there are letters in town from New York, complaining much of the reſolution of the grand congreſs, as having deſtroyed the trade of their province, at a time when their neighbours, the New Englanders, were doubly ſtocked with European goods.

A letter from Boſton in New England, dated November five, after giving an account of the proceedings at the late congreſs, and other matters, the ſubſtance of which has already appeared in the papers, ſays "there ſeems to be no likelihood of the people here ſubmitting to the late American acts; they continue as inflexible as ever; and I muſt be ſo free as to tell you, that this oppoſition is cheriſhed and kept up by ſome printed papers and private letters from old England, which tend to inflame the paſſions of the people here."

It was remarked in a certain aſſembly laſt week, as a matter of favour, that America did not pay any penſions, though it contributed nothing to the peace eſtabliſhment of Britain; whereas poor Ireland, beſides its contributions to the latter, is obliged to provide for every rapacious favourite.

No leſs than 10,000 l. per annum have been given in penſions upon the Irith eſtabliſhments ſince lord Hartcourt went over.

Letters from Gibraltar adviſe, that the emperor of Morocco has ordered all his ſmall corſairs into his ports in order to lay them up, and the crews are for manning ſome large ſhips which he has built; ſo that it is expected he will have a very powerful fleet in the Mediterranean early in the ſpring.

Letters from Cadiz mention, that the fleets of the Barbary States are become ſo powerful in the Mediterranean, that the Spaniſh ſhips are often obliged to ſhelter at Gibraltar or Mahon.

They write from Madrid, that the greateſt preparations are making in every part of that kingdom, to carry on the war with great vigour.

Advice is received, that the Faircloth, captain Stamer, belonging to America, after an obſtinate fight of three hours, wherein the captain was killed, is taken by a ſmall Spaniſh guarda coſta in Glover's Reef, near the Bay of Honduras, and carried into Campeachy, where the crew are impriſoned.

Yeſterday, being Chriſtmas day, there was a numerous and ſplendid appearance at court to compliment their majeſties, when the knights companions of the ſeveral orders appeared in their reſpective collars. At noon their majeſties went to the chapel royal and heard a ſermon from the reverend doctor Kaye, ſub-almoner, after which their majeſties received the ſacrament from the hands of the lord biſhop of London, dean of the chapel, aſſiſted by the lord biſhop of Wincheſter, clerk of the cloſet to the king; the ſword of ſtate was carried to and from chapel, by lord Cathcart.

Yeſterday, according to annual cuſtom, the queen's bounty of 400l. out of her private purſe, was diſtributed to poor men and women, pariſhioners of Saint James's.

His majeſty has ordered his annual bounty of 1000l. to be diſtributed among the poor inhabitants in London and Weſtminſter.

Orders are ſent to the commiſſioners of the different dock yards to fit out as ſoon as poſſible the men of war deſtined for the Eaſt Indies, to relieve other ſhips on that ſtation, and to take on board their full compliment of ſeamen and marines.

Private letters from Gibraltar mention, that the French conſul at Algiers had been maſſacred.

His majeſty has appointed the honourable Miſs Johnſon, daughter of general Johnſon (one of the equeries to the king) to be one of the maids of honour to the queen, in the room of Miſs Cathcart.

Letters by the mail from Holland, which arrived on Tueſday, bring advice, that the king of Portugal's health is in a very precarious ſtate, and that the queen had taken on her the management of public affairs.

The ſtates of Holland have reſtricted the diſtillation of Geneva, on account of the conſumption of grain in that manufacture; inſtead of five coppers uſed by each diſtiller, they are reduced to one each.

They write from Conſtantinople, the entry of the Auſtrian troops into Moldavia was the cauſe of much ſpeculation, but the miſtery of this proceeding of the court of Vienna is now unravelled, as it is known that the reaſon of it was on account of the territory which theſe troops occupy being lately ceded to Vienna, by a late treaty concluded between the court and the Porte.

The amazing fall of ſnow in Hungary has forced a ſurprizing number of wolves from their receſſes on Mount Keapoc. They have ravaged the adjacent country, and near Dédenborough they attacked, killed, and devoured, a man and his horſe. The Aulic council of war, as a preventative againſt ſuch diſaſters in future, has publiſhed an order that no ſoldier ſhall quit his regiment, unleſs in company with four or five others, who are never to go unarmed.

The following impoſition was ſucceſsfully practiſed by a bigler on Saturday laſt, in the environs of this metropolis. He cried the beſt Epping butter at ſixteen pence a lump, and allowed his purchaſers to taſte and weigh it in their own ſcales; and being ſweet and good, he ſold it very faſt: But, O dire misfortune! on cutting it through, they found a compoſition of white clay, &c. ingeniouſly plated with four or five ounces of good butter.

Extract of a letter from London, January 8.

"*Laſt night the French ſecretary of embaſſy had a conference with lord Rochford, on the ſubject of ſome diſpatches from the court of Verſailles, as had likewiſe the Dutch miniſter.*

"*Some private and intereſting intelligence was yeſterday received from Gibraltar, which was immediately ſent to his majeſty at St. James's.*

"*The poſtſcript of a letter from Gibraltar ſays, our conſul arrived here after being purſued by the Moors, who wanted to detain him, upon account of ſome miſunderſtanding between him and the emperor, by whom he is ſaid to have been ſhamefully treated.*

"*Laſt night a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal, conſtituting and appointing Guy Carleton, eſquire, captain general and governor in and over the province of Quebec, with all its dependencies, with greater power than in the former commiſſion which is ſuperſeded.*

"*Alſo a commiſſion of the ſame kind, appointing commodore Shuldham governor of Newfoundland, thereby revoking his former commiſſion.*

"*Private letters from Paris ſay, that the French having had ſo great a demand for teas and other goods in America, they intend to ſend out four more ſhips this year than they have done for ſome years paſt, viz. two to China and two to Bengal.*

"*Orders are given for ſeveral frigates to be fitted out immediately at Portſmouth, to ſail for America, to be ſtationed there in order to cruize along the coaſts, to prevent the French ſending any ammunition or arms to the Americans, it having been diſcovered that they have carried on that trade, and taken in return wheat and other grain; by which means they have full granaries in every ſeaport town of France.*"

Extract of a letter from the Hague, December 23.

"*Orders are given to fit out ſix more frigates as ſoon as poſſible to cruize in the Mediterranean; and it is aſſured that this republic will make it a common cauſe with Spain, to chaſtiſe the inſolence of the king of Morocco.*"

They write from Cadiz, that four regiments of Spaniſh troops are expected there, to embark on board ſome men of war going to Africa, in order to attempt ſomething againſt the Moors, who, it is ſaid, have blocked up Ceuta with 50,000 men.

GLASGOW, *January* 19.

WE hear that his grace the duke of Argyle is going to eſtabliſh a manufacture of woolen cloth in this town of Inverary; the gentlemen in the county of Argyle are now at great pains in introducing a finer breed of ſheep for the improvement of their wool, an object ſo material to the country, and for which the high lands of Scotland are well adapted. It were to be wiſhed that the nobility and gentlemen of Scotland would follow the example of the patriotic duke above mentioned, and ſpend their money in encouraging induſtry and agriculture in their native country, inſtead of ſquandering it away abroad in folly and diſſipation. This commendable conduct would ſoon put a ſtop to the emigrations ſo frequent of late, and would alſo encreaſe population, the true wealth of a country, for there is no axiom truer than this, that employment, and nature will

NEW YORK, *March* 2.

AT a meeting of the committees of obſervation for the ſeveral towns and diſtricts of Huntington, Smith town, Iſlip, and Southhaven, and ſome of the principal inhabitants of the town of Brookhaven, in the county of Suffolk, and province of New York, held at Smith town on the 23d day of February, 1775, colonel Platt Conklin being chairman,

RESOLVED, 1ſt, *nemine contradicente*, that the proceedings of the committee of correſpondence for this county, at their meeting on the 15th of November laſt, be publiſhed in the New York Journal, or General Advertiſer. Which proceedings are as followeth:

AT a meeting of the committee of correſpondence for the county of Suffolk, in the province of New York, at the County Hall, on the 15th day of November, 1774,

I. Voted, that we do recommend it to the ſeveral towns in this county to ſet forward a ſubſcription for the employment and relief of the diſtreſſed poor in the town of Boſton, to be collected in ſuch manner as the committees in each town ſhall judge proper, to be in readineſs to be forwarded early next ſpring.

II. Voted, that Mr. John Forſter have the care of procuring a veſſel to call at the ſeveral harbours in this county to receive and carry the above donations to Boſton, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

III. Voted, that we do fully approve of the proceedings of the late continental congreſs, and recommend it to the committees of the different towns to ſee that the aſſociation by them entered into, on behalf of themſelves and their conſtituents, be ſtrictly obſerved.

Signed by order of the committees,

EZRA L'HOMEDIEU, clerk.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that we think ourſelves under obligations of gratitude to the worthy gentleman in particular, who repreſented this county in the late continental congreſs, and to that whole aſſembly in general, for their noble, patriotic, and faithful diſcharge of their important truſt.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that a letter be ſent to William Nicol and Nathaniel Woodhull, eſquires, repreſentatives of this county, informing them, that if a motion ſhould be made in the houſe for appointing delegates to repreſent this province at the continental congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia in May next, it is our opinion and deſire that they ſhould join in their appointment.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that in caſe the aſſembly do not appoint delegates for the purpoſe above mentioned, the committee of correſpondence for the city of New York be deſired, and they are accordingly hereby deſired, in that caſe, to call a provincial convention for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that we do *highly* diſapprove of the conduct of major Benjamin Floyd, and others, inhabitants of Brookhaven, in this county, as it is repreſented in Mr. Rivington's and Mr. Gaine's papers, and it is our firm opinion, that moſt of the ſubſcribers to the writing, in ſaid papers mentioned, were induced to ſign it by unfair practices and miſrepreſentations; for we are credibly informed that a great number of them are very much diſſatisfied that they have ſigned an inſtrument which they ſince underſtand is in oppoſition to the meaſures of the congreſs, and unfriendly to the liberties of their country.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that we think that all thoſe publications which have a tendency to divide us, and thereby weaken our oppoſition to meaſures taken to enſlave us, ought to be treated with the utmoſt contempt by every friend to his country; in particular, the pamphlet entitled *A Friendly Addreſs*, &c. and thoſe under the ſignature of *A. W. Farmer*, and many others to the ſame purpoſe, which are replete with the moſt impudent falſhoods, and the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations; and that the authors, printers, and abettors, of the above, and ſuch like publications, ought to be eſteemed and treated as traitors to their country, and enemies to the liberties of America.

Signed by order of the meeting,

PLATT CONKLIN, chairman.

N. B. Moſt of the towns and diſtricts in this county have, at public town meetings, fully adopted the meaſures recommended by the congreſs, and determined upon a ſtrict obſervance of the aſſociation.

Among other falſhoods that have been propagated by the miniſterial tools, who are aiming to deſtroy the Engliſh conſtitution and enſlave the colonies, it has been aſſerted, in order to diſcourage our preſent meaſures, that the American trade is of ſo little conſequence, that Great Britain would not be materially affected if that trade ſhould be totally ſuſpended or diſcontinued; which is ſo far from being true, that more than half the whole trade of Great Britain and Ireland is with America, as will be evident from the following eſtimate, the truth of which may be depended upon, as it comes from good authority.

The amount of the exports of Great Britain and Ireland, in one year, to all parts of the world, in Britiſh manufactures, and other articles of commerce, excluſive of bullion.

To the Eaſt Indies,	£.	350,000
Africa,		150,000
Levant,		50,000
Spain, Portugal, and all other countries from Gibraltar to the Baltic,		1,150,000
Baltic,		250,000
Sterling,	£.	1,950,000

Perhaps the whole amount of the above home made manufactures, exported to the above places, may be £. 2,000,000

To America, including the iſlands, 3,600,000

£. 5,600,000

So that America takes off more of the Britiſh and Iriſh manufactures than all the world beſides.

The following LINES *were addreſſed to the* FRIENDS *of Meſſieurs* CRUGER *and* BURKE, *on their election as repreſentatives in parliament for the city of* BRISTOL, *in oppoſition to the miniſterial intereſt.*

HAIL to the man whoſe gen'rous ſoul diſdains
The golden clog of *miniſterial* chains!
Who, 'midſt ſurrounding ſycophants of pow'r,
(Machines of ſtate, mere puppets of an hour)
Stands nobly ſtedfaſt in his country's cauſe,
And dares aſſert its LIBERTY and LAWS,
Attacks *corruption* in each dark retreat,
And drags to view each *Cacus* of the ſtate,
Who wreſts the dagger from the deſp'rate hand
Held up to ſtab the vitals of the land!
This taſk, O BURKE! has been, and ſhall be thine,
And CRUGER ſecond ev'ry grand deſign;
Your timely aid immortal fame ſhall meet,
And BRISTOL lay glad tributes at your feet.
Though foes to ALBION, for alarming ends,
Have drawn the ſword of *blood* upon our friends,
Though all that's dear to BRITISH hearts of oak
Now bends obſequious to the Papal yoke,
CRUGER and BURKE, with friends of manly zeal,
Shall rouze the ſenate to a quick repeal,
And BRISTOL, crown'd with commerce, now ſhall ſee
CRUGER and BURKE have taught us to be free.

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE ſhip Minerva, Leitch, from Greenoch, and the ſhip Ocean, Ewing, from Glaſgow, are arrived in James river.

DEATHS. ADIEL MILBY, eſquire, one of the repreſentatives for Northampton.

Mrs. PRISCILLA DAWSON, of this city.

Mr. EDWARD AMBLER, of this city, a very promiſing youth, in the 17th year of his age.

FOR SALE,

A NEW BRIG, burthen about 115 tons, now on the ſtocks, and ready for launching. Her upper timbers are altogether of black walnut, cedar, locuſt and mulberry. The terms of ſale will be made known to any perſon inclining to purchaſe by applying to the ſteward at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, eſquire, in *Weſtmoreland* county.

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *his majeſty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *and vice admiral of the ſame.*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS his majeſty did, at the requeſt of the aſſembly of this colony, permit the weſtern boundary thereof to be extended as the ſame has been run and aſcertained by colonel *Dewlſon*, and other ſurveyors, deputed for the purpoſe; and whereas his majeſty hath, for the greater convenience of, and the preventing of litigation and diſputes among, ſuch perſons as ſhall be inclined to ſettle upon any of his vacant lands, ordered that all that tract of land, included within the aforeſaid boundary, and all other vacant lands within this colony, be ſurveyed in diſtricts, and laid out in lots of from one hundred to one thouſand acres, and as faſt as the ſaid ſurveys ſhall be compleated by the ſurveyors, duly authorized, and the ſurveys thereof returned, that the lands, ſo ſurveyed and allotted, be put up to public ſale, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be appointed by public notice; and that the higheſt bidder for ſuch lots and parcels of land, at ſuch ſales, be the purchaſer thereof, and be entitled to a grant in fee ſimple of the land ſo purchaſed as aforeſaid, by letters patent under the great ſeal of the colony, ſubject to no conditions or reſervations whatever, other than the payment of the annual quitrent of one halfpenny ſterling *per* acre, and alſo of all mines of gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones: And whereas advice has been received, that one *Richard Henderſon*, and other diſorderly perſons, his aſſociates, under pretence of a purchaſe made from the *Indians*, contrary to the aforeſaid orders and regulations of his majeſty, do ſet up a claim to the lands of the crown within the limits of this colony; I have thought fit, therefore, to iſſue this my proclamation, ſtrictly charging all juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, and other officers, civil and military, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to prevent the unwarrantable and illegal deſigns of the ſaid *Henderſon*, and his abettors; and if the ſaid *Henderſon*, or others concerned with him, ſhall take poſſeſſion of, or occupy any lands within the limits of his majeſty's government of *Virginia*, merely under any purchaſe, or pretended purchaſe, made from *Indians*, without any other right, that he or they be required, in his majeſty's name, forthwith to depart, and relinquiſh the poſſeſſion ſo unjuſtly obtained; and in caſe of refuſal and of violent detaining ſuch poſſeſſion, that he or they be immediately fined and impriſoned in the manner the laws in ſuch caſes direct.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, this 21ſt day of March, *in the 15th year of his majeſty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To be SOLD, *on the 13th day of* April *next, at the late dwelling plantation of colonel* Burges Smith, *deceaſed, in* Lancaſter *county,*

TWENTY five choice *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which is an extraordinary good blackſmith, who alſo underſtands boat building, an elegant new chariot, and harneſs for four horſes, to drive with or without a box, all the houſhold and kitchen furniture, the ſtocks of cattle, ſheep, and hogs, ſeveral horſes, about fifty barrels of *Indian* corn, fifty buſhels of wheat, and a few hogſheads of tobacco. Credit till the 10th day of *May*, 1776, giving bond and approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually diſcharged. All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to give them in before the day of ſale, properly authenticated, ſpecifying the dignity thereof.

PHILIP SMITH,
2 BURGES BALL,
THOMAS B. GRIFFIN,
} adminiſtrators.

FOR SALE,

THE high blooded horſe DOTTEREL; he is full 15 hands 3 inches high, and remarkable for his ſtrength and beauty of form, being, in *every* reſpect, worthy of his high deſcent, which is from the beſt ſtock in *England*, as may be ſeen by his pedigree, in the hand writing and ſigned by ſir *John Pennington*, who bred him. The gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel*'s performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was eſteemed the ſwifteſt horſe in *England*, *Eclipſe* excepted. He is remarkable ſure for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautiful, and fit for the turf or road. The above mentioned pedigree may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale made known to any perſon, by applying to the ſteward at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, eſquire, in *Weſtmoreland* county.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 23, 1775.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, FOR CASH,

AT my ſhop in PALACE ſtreet, a neat new poſt chariot, a phaeton, and a great variety of chairs, double and ſingle, of different forms and prices. I requeſt thoſe gentlemen that are indebted, to pay me in *April* next, that I may thereby ſupport my credit, and be enabled to carry on my buſineſs. The many diſappointments I have met with has put it out of my power to give any credit in future, unleſs upon bond, with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the day the work is delivered. I return my ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen who have favoured me with their commands.

ELKANAH DEANE.

*** Ran away the 18th inſtant *(March)* OBADIAH PURYER, a journeyman chairmaker, who engaged under a certain written agreement to ſerve the ſubſcriber for one whole year, from the 29th day of *Auguſt* laſt. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from employing or harbouring the ſaid *Puryer*, being determined to put the law in force againſt him, unleſs he returns to his ſervice. I ſuſpect he may be lurking ſomewhere about *Richmond*.

3 E. D.

For SALE, by the ſubſcribers, at their ſhops, in Peterſburg, *for caſh only,*

LINSEED oil, paints of ſundry colours, painters bruſhes, putty, gold leaf, &c. &c. rhubarb, jalap, glauber and epſom ſalts, *Jeſuit's* bark, ſhavings of hartſhorn, ſago, ſalop, iſinglaſs, china root, ſarſaparilla, gum arabic, camphire, ipecacuana, manna, magneſia, white and yellow arſenic, aquafortis, ſweet oil, ſpirits of turpentine, &c. &c. *Bateman's* drops, *Squire's*, *Radcliff's*, *Daffy's*, *Fraunces's*, and *Boſtick's* elixirs, *Freeman's* and *Godfrey's* cordials, *Anderſon's* *Hooper's* *Lockyer's*, and *Chaſe's* pills, doctor *Walker's* *Jeſuit* drops, doctor *Pitt's* ointment for the itch, doctor *Nouris's* antimonial drops, doctor *Kryſer's* pills, doctor *Birt's* excellent anti-venerial drops, ingredients for bitters, *Stoughton's* ditto, *Greenough's* tincture for the tooth-ach and ſcurvy, balſam of honey, ſyringes, apothecaries ſearchers, meaſures, and weights, glaſs mortars, logwood, redwood, madder, a few hatters trimmings, ſurveyors inſtruments, *Dutch* quills, black lead pencils, &c. &c.

2 JOHN & JAMES THOMSON.

CRIPPLE,

GOT by old FEARNOUGHT, out of a fine blooded mare, a beautiful bay, ſtands at my houſe, at forty ſhillings the ſeaſon, fifteen ſhillings the leap, credit, but for caſh ten ſhillings the leap, and thirty ſhillings the ſeaſon. Thoſe who put by the leap to pay at the ſtable. Paſturage gratis, but will not be anſwerable for any that may get away. 1 WILLIAM O. WINSTON.

WHEREAS *Parks Smith* hath this day, on oath, delivered a ſchedule of his eſtate to *Garland Anderſon* and *Thomas Garland*, eſquires, juſtices for the county of *Hanover*, to ſatisfy four executions, which are due to *Cuningham* and company, *John Syme*, *Hog* and *Roland*, and one *Fox*, amounting to one hundred and forty odd pounds, and in his ſchedule has entered a debt, *per* bond for 95l. which is due from *George Fulford*, of *Newbern*, in *North Carolina*, to the ſaid *Parks Smith*. The bond, we underſtand, is in the hands of captain *Francis Smith* of *Hanover* county. We hereby give this public notice, forewarning the ſaid *George Fulford*, or any other perſon, from paying any part of the ſaid bond to any other perſon than the ſheriff of the ſaid county.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, for *Cuningham* and company.
JOHN SYME.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 23, 1775.

I INTEND TO LEAVE THE COLONY SOON.

ADOLPHUS SLASSOT.

TAKEN up, in *Iſle of Wight*, 7 hogs, marked with a crop in each ear, and a nick in the under ſide of the right; 2 of them are of a white ſandy colour, and the other 5 ſpotted red. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 9 EBENEZER FATHERE.

SLOE

WILL begin to cover on the first day of *April*, at my farm near *York*, for ten shillings a leap, or forty shillings the season. There will be a pasture for the mares, and great care taken of them; but I cannot be answerable for any that may stray. As it will be inconvenient to collect so small a sum from each individual, it is expected that the money shall be sent with the mares, or they will not be received. THOMAS NELSON, junior.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward*, a bay mare, 4 feet 7 inches and an half high, a small star in her forehead, some saddle spots, sprig tail, hanging mane, has a small lump about the middle of her back, appears to be about 10 or 11 years old, and branded on the near buttock M. Posted, and appraised to 15l.

STEPHEN LOCKETT.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a bay horse, 4 years old this spring, about 4 feet 6 inches high, paces naturally, and is neither docked or branded; he appears to have a running sore at the root of each ear. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

EDMUND BOOKER.

To be SOLD, *on the 3d of* May *next, if fair, otherwise next fair day, at the place whereon the subscriber lived, in* Brunswick *county, near captain* Robert Walker's *mill, on* Nottoway *river*, SIXTY or 70 barrels of corn, 50 or 60 head of hogs, among which are 20 or 12 sows and pigs, a large quantity of indigo seed, not inferior in goodness to any made in the colony, some oats and pease; also a finely blooded colt, got by *Eclipse*, out of a *Traveller* mare. Credit will be given until the 25th of *December* next for all sums above 20s. but if not punctually paid by the time, to carry interest from the day of sale. Bonds with approved security will be required by ISAAC COLLIER.

*** As I intend to be an inhabitant of *Bute* county, *North Carolina*, I shall empower Mr. *William Mason* to transact my business. Any gentlemen that are in want of indigo seed sooner, may have it by applying to him, on reasonable terms.

To be SOLD, *in* ALBEMARLE *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying near the *Seven Islands*, consisting of 500 acres, high and low grounds, with a fine plantation for farming or making tobacco; there is on it a new house, not quite finished, 42 by 20 feet, 2 stories high, with 2 rooms and a passage on a floor; also a new double grist mill. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living at the *Seven Islands*. JOHN WARE.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, on* Saturday *the 8th of* April, *for ready money, tobacco, or merchants notes, payable to Mr.* Charles Duncan, *at my plantation, in the lower end of* Amelia *county, on* Appomattox *river, known by the name of* Goode Island,

TWENTY FIVE VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Consisting of men, women, boys, and girls.

3 ROBERT KENNON.

JUST arrived, the *Justitia*, captain *Kidd*, with about 130 healthy SERVANTS, men, women, and boys, among whom are many tradesmen, such as carpenters and joiners, bricklayers and plasterers, shoemakers, barbers, and hairdressers, several weavers, cutlers, coopers, bakers, a tanner, a taylor and staymaker, a blacksmith, a painter, a printer, a bookbinder, a miller, a stockingweaver, a schoolmaster, a hatter, a silkdyer, and others; there are also many farmers and other country labourers, gentlemens servants, &c. &c. The sale will commence at *Leeds* town, on *Wednesday* the 22d instant, *March*, and be continued till all are sold. A reasonable credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security,

tf 2 THOMAS HODGE.

STRAYED, or stolen, from the subscriber, some time in *September*, 1774, as he was travelling through *York*, and at a plantation called *Potter's*, a white horse, a little sleabitten, paces naturally, about 6 or 7 years old, near 14 hands high, branded on one shoulder, but which I cannot recollect, and on both buttocks with I. B. in a heart. Said horse was taken in the night, and as he has never since been heard of, must be stolen. A reward of 5l. will be paid to the person who shall convict the thief and deliver the horse to the reverend *William Bland of Williamsburg*, and if strayed 40s. As the remoteness of my situation renders it impossible for me to make a proper enquiry after my horse, Mr. *Bland* has been kind enough to engage the payment of the above rewards to any person who complies with the terms of this advertisement, and the favour will be acknowledged by DAVID ADDLEMAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 8, 1775.

THE meeting of the treasurer, trustees, and subscribers, to the fund, for the relief of clergymens widows and orphans, is hereby appointed to be held on *Saturday* the 6th of *May* next. The officers for the present year are the reverend JOHN CAMM, treasurer, the reverend Messieurs PRICE DAVIS, DEVEREUX JARRATT, WILLIAM BLAND, JOHN BRACKEN, THOMAS PRICE, and ALEXANDER LUNDIE, trustees, the reverend WILLIAM HARRISON forenoon preacher, and the reverend ROBERT ANDREWS afternoon preacher.

JACOB BRUCE, clerk.

To be LET, *and entered on immediately*,

THAT pleasant and commodious tenement, in the town of *Blandford*, situate on the back street, formerly occupied by the subscriber. The terms may be known by applying to me, in *Prince George*, near the courthouse. I have also another tenement, containing 60 acres of land, within a quarter of a mile of the said town, with all necessary houses for a family, on a very beautiful and healthy situation, which I would let for a term of years, to any person inclinable to rent. The terms for which may be also known by applying to the subscriber.

2 THEODORICK BLAND, junior.

GOODE'S BRIDGE, Chesterfield county, *March* 8, 1775.

THE NOTED ENGLISH HORSE

JANUS

IS in great perfection. He stands at my house, and covers at five pounds the season, or forty shillings the leap. Mares that go by this season shall be covered night and morning, provided no other mare interferes. The leap money is to be paid at the stable door. I have rented a large pasture, which shall be for the use of the mares gratis, but I will not be liable for any that may get away. The season expires the 25th day of *August* next.

3 JOHN GOODE.

THE NOTED HORSE

MARK ANTHONY

STANDS at my plantation in *Bute* county, the north side of *Roanoke* river, about two miles below colonel *Thomas Eaton's* ferry, and will cover mares the ensuing season at thirty shillings the leap, three pounds the season, or five pounds, *Virginia* money, to ensure a colt. Good pasturage for the mares, and entertainment for gentlemens servants, gratis. Great care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for any that may get away.

3* HERBERT HAYNES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 9, 1775.

I INTEND for *England* immediately after the *October* meeting of the merchants. All persons who have any demands against the subscriber are once more requested to bring in their respective accounts, that they may receive payment.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Middlesex*, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Mr. *Richard Parker*, in *Westmoreland*; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and has on an osnabrig shirt, negro cotton waistcoat and breeches. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

(3) JOHN CRAINE.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a sorrel horse, about 4 years old, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a long tail and hanging mane, and is very poor. Posted, and appraised to 20l.

3 JOHN PURCELL.

COMMITTED to the jail of *Westmoreland* county, on the 10th of *February*, a convict servant man who calls himself *Paul Matthews*, and says he belongs to *John Strother* of the county of *Culpeper*; he is clothed in negro cotton, and an osnabrig shirt. The owner is desired to come for him, and pay charges to

3 JAMES MUSE, gaoler.

TAKEN up, at the plantation of *Mr. Wormely*, known by the name of *Pinkeyank*, in *Middlesex*, a bay horse colt, 3 years old the ensuing spring, 13 hands high, neither docked or branded, has a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, and has 3 white feet. Posted, and appraised to 4l. BENJAMIN BRISTOW.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 23, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late CLEMENTINA RIND are earnestly requested to make speedy payment, that the subscriber may be enabled to settle her affairs as soon as possible; and those who have demands against it are desired to make them known immediately. Mr. *Jacob Bruce*, of this city, is properly authorized to collect, and give receipts to any person indebted as above, having the books in his possession for that purpose.

JOHN PINKNEY, administrator.

NORFOLK, *February* 21, 1775.

THE subscriber having declined keeping tavern, and moved into a very convenient brick house, where Messieurs *Eilbecks* lately moved out of, near the markethouse, purposes letting private lodgings, stablage for horses, &c. and returns her sincere thanks to all who have been pleased to favour her with their custom, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as well as of other gentlemen and ladies who may chuse to bestow their favours on her.

WHITE NISBET.

*** I have an excellent dry-good store and cellar to let.

I WILL sell COAL at one shilling per bushel, or give two bushels of coal for one of corn, to be delivered at *Rocket's* landing, where there is a wharf and lumberhouse convenient. I will exchange coal for about two tons of good bar iron. As my coal pits are now 40 and 50 feet deep, which is more than twice the depth I used to dig, the blacksmiths agree that the coal is much better than it ever was, but attended with more expence to raise out of the pits. 3 SAMUEL DU VAL.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Williamsburg*, on *Monday* the 20th of *February* last, an indented servant man named ISAAC GELDING, by trade a house carpenter, about 28 years of age, a short well made man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, wears short brown hair, tied behind, and has several moles in his face; had on, when he went away, a bearskin coat and waistcoat, a pair of light coloured worsted shag breeches with metal buttons, brown linen shirts, and a new hat; he took with him a broad ax and a handsaw. It is suspected that he is gone to *Suffolk*, as he left *Norfolk* last *Monday* to go there. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and delivers him to me, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

MARCH 3, 1775. JAMES SOUTHALL.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Stafford* county, on the 23d of *December* last, on suspicion of horsestealing, a man who called himself JOSEPH BURGESS; but before the day appointed for his trial made his escape out of prison. Was taken from him, and is now in custody, a likely iron grey mare, near 15 hands high, has no perceivable brand, trots and gallops. The owner is desired to prove his property and take her away.

PETER HANSBROUGH, sheriff.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a red and white pied heifer, marked with a crop, hole, and underkeel in each ear. Posted, and appraised to 30s. GEORGE REAVES.

RUN away in *March* last a *Virginia* born negro fellow, named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, shews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much scarred on the back; his dress I cannot describe. He stole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with some waggoner, and agree to be sold in some of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and pass for a free man. Whoever will take up the said fellow in either of these places shall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reasonable charges paid. WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All masters of vessels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the said fellow on board.----BRUNSWICK.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Petersburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land, lying on the same river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Goose Island*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond. t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

THE SHERIFFS who are in arrear to his majesty's revenue of QUITRENTS are desired to settle their accounts with the auditor, and pay their respective balances into the receiver's office by the 25th of next *March*; after which time the name of every sheriff who fails to make due payment will be inserted in the gazette.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Sussex* county, about the 18th of *February* last, a likely negro fellow named JAMES, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue fearnought upper jacket, and an under waistcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a shirt of blue striped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the same, and an old hat. Whoever brings the said fellow to me shall receive a reward of 10l. tf THOMAS HUSON.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the several county courts in this colony do transmit to the clerk of this house, in the first part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a list of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of such tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same time, a list of the public charges of their respective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this house do cause the same to be published in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

*** I have already received copies of the lists of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Isle of Wight*, *King and Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaster*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middlesex*, *Northumberland*, *Princess Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaster*, against the public.

G. WYTHE.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Paym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritson*, and *Mash*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE.

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded h[illegible] little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.